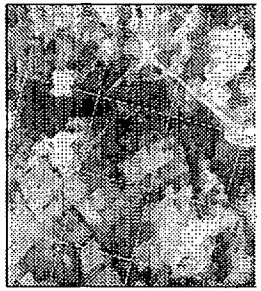
SOURCES OF SATELLITE IMAGERY

Homepage Go

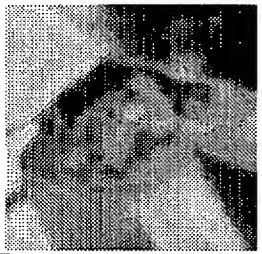
This page details sources of imagery for use by the Satellite Archaeologist.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSORS

Satellite/sensor	Brief description	Image sources
CORONA 	Declassified intelligence satellite photographs from the CORONA, LANYARD and ARGON programmes date from the 1960s and early 70s. The best CORONA images have a ground resolution of 2-3m. More information: USGS.	Coverage maps are available at the USGS Global Land Information System (GLIS). Images can be purchased on-line but are delived by snail mail as photographic products.
KVR-1000 	The KVR-1000 pancromatic camera carried on the Russian Cosmos satellites has a ground resolution of 1.5-3m. More information: SPIN-2.	Coverage maps are available on the Microsoft TerraServer. Images can be purchased on-line and are delivered over the Internet.

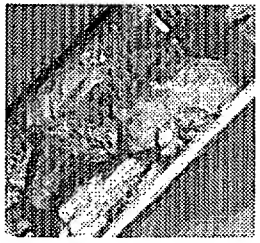
Space Shuttle Photography 	Low resolution hand-held colour photographs from Space Shuttle missions provide a useful overview of areas of the Earth's surface. More information: USGS.	NASA Ames browser for NASA JSC's Earth Observation collection.

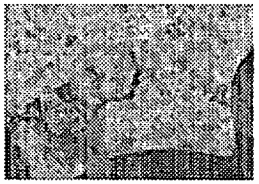
DIGITAL SENSORS

Satellite/sensor	Brief description	Image sources
LANDSAT 	This American series of satellites has provided multispectral data since 1972. LANDSATs 1-3 carried a Multispectral Sensor (MSS) with a resolution of 80m and a lower resolution Return Beam Vidicon (RBV) camera. LANDSATs 4 and 5 have an MSS and a Themaic Mapper (TM) sensor with a resolution of 30m. More information: USGS.	Coverage maps are available at the USGS Global Land Information System (GLIS).
SPOT 	Three French SPOT satellites have been launched since 1986. Each has carried a Multispectral (XS) sensor with a resolution of 20m and a Panchromatic (Pan) sensor with a resolution of 10m. More information: USGS.	Coverage maps are available at the USGS Global Land Information System (GLIS).
IKONOS	Space Imaging's IKONOS 1 is the world's first	No images available to date. Further

	commercial 1-meter remote sensing satellite. The 1-meter resolution of the panchromatic data enables users to distinguish ground features as small as one meter. The accuracy and interpretability of the imagery makes it ideal for mapping and analysis. IKONOS 1 will simultaneously collect 4-meter multispectral data, excellent for a variety of analysis applications. Space Imaging also performs a technique called "Pan-Sharpening" which combines the spatial content of the 1-meter panchromatic data with the spectral content of the 4-meter multispectral data. More information: Space Imaging.	information is available from the Space Imaging website.

IMAGING RADAR

Satellite/sensor	Brief description	Image sources
SIR-A/B 	Flown aboard the Space Shuttle missions STS 2 and STS 41G, the Imaging Radar experiment acquired images of varied terrains and ocean surfaces. SIR-B was able to acquire digital imagery from different incidence angles. More information:	Coverage maps are available from NASA JPL.
SIR-C	SIR-C imaged approximately 10% of the Earth's surface on flights on board the Space Shuttle Endeavour in April and October 1994.	Coverage maps are available from NASA JPL.

	More information:	
X-SAR 	X-SAR flew on the same Space Shuttle missions as SIR-C. More information: DLR.	The X-SAR User Kit is available form DLR. Coverage maps are available from DLR and NASA JPL.

FORTHCOMING SYSTEMS

Satellite/sensor	Brief description	Image sources
QuickBird 	Forthcoming system that should provide 1m resolution Pan and 4m resolution XS products. Due to be launched in 1999. More information: Earthwatch.	No images available to date. Further information is available from the Earth Watch Incorporated website.
Orbview-3 	Forthcoming system that should provide 1-2m resolution Pan and 4m resolution XS products. More information: Orbimage.	No images available to date. Further information is available from the Orbimage website.
Orbview-4	Forthcoming system that should provide 1-2m resolution Pan and 4m resolution XS products.	No images available to date. Further information is available from the

	More infromation: Orbimage.	Orbimage website.
EO-1 *Hyperion* imager	Hyperion, the first hyperspectral imager to orbit the earth, will be launched on 15 Dec. 99. The 242-band instrument will set the standard for orbiting imagers, providing a more than thirty-fold increase over multispectral capability now aloft. More information: • TRW • NASA Goddard Spaceflight Center.	No images available to date.

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